

**7/12/78 [1]**

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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Letter	Phyllis Landrieu to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 3 pp., re: personal matter	7/5/78	C
Memo	Tim Kraft & Jim Gammill to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 4 pp., re: National Commission on Social Security	7/10/78	C
Memo	<del>Brzezinski to Pres. Carter, w/attachments 4 pp., re: Turkish arms embargo</del>  <i>Opened per RAC NLC-126-13-20-1-4, 6/12/13</i>	7/11/78	A

## FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of the Staff Sec.-Presidential  
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## RESTRICTION CODES

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THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Wednesday - July 12, 1978

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7:45            Congressman Morris K. Udall. (Mr. Frank Moore).  
(15 min.)            The Oval Office.

8:15            Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

9:00            Drop-By Breakfast with Congressional Group/Greek-  
(20 min.)       Turkey. (Mr. Frank Moore) - The State Dining Room.

9:45            Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Congressman  
(15 min.)       James Wright, and Congressman Dan Rostenkowski.  
                 (Mr. Frank Moore) - The Oval Office.

11:00           Congressional Meeting/Urban Policy. (Mr. Frank  
(15 min.)       Moore) - The Cabinet Room.

11:45           Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

1:00            Senator John C. Stennis. (Mr. Frank Moore).  
(15 min.)            The Oval Office.

1:15            Senators John C. Stennis, Thomas J. McIntyre,  
(20 min.)       Henry M. Jackson and Sam Nunn. (Mr. Frank Moore).  
                 The Cabinet Room.

2:00            Dr. Frank Press. (Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - Oval Office.  
(15 min.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 10, 1978

*Susan -  
Retype, after  
Zbig goes over  
it  
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JERRY RAFSHOON *JR*

SUBJECT: Response to Soviet Postcard Campaign

This Soviet youth newspaper, Komsomolskaya Pravda, printed a postcard addressed to you on the subject of human rights in their June 23 issue. Readers were invited to mail the postcards to you at the White House. Some 20,000 have already arrived.

I believe that this postcard campaign affords you a unique opportunity to make an effective statement on human rights directly to Soviet citizens and indirectly to a worldwide public.

Although many of the Soviet postcards contain names and ages, none include addresses. Therefore your response could best be framed as a letter to the editor of Komsomolskaya Pravda, which has a circulation of 10 million.

The Soviet authorities would have to decide whether or not to publish your letter. In any event, we would release it here in both English and Russian. (Because the postcards to you are in English, the letter itself, as received by Komsomolskaya Pravda, would be in Russian.)

I have checked with Secretary Vance, Dr. Brzezinski and Marshall Shulman. The draft letter reflects their comments and includes their suggestions.

Although Pravda may not publish it, the importance is to have it published here in the U.S. The latest Soviet anti-human rights offensive erupted after the draft was written. We could make it stronger.

RECOMMENDATION: That you approve the idea of such a letter. It could be written by you and put out by Jody.

☒ APPROVE

☐ DISAPPROVE *J*

*SC  
my  
changes  
are in  
pencil  
ZB*



WASHINGTON

DATE: 10 JUL 78

FOR ACTION: THE FIRST LADY

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

JODY POWELL

SUBJECT: RAFSHOON MEMO RE RESPONSE TO SOVIET POSTCARD CAMPAIGN

*Being  
retyped*

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1200 PM WEDNESDAY 12 JUL 78 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

To Valery Ganichev

In recent days, I have received thousands of copies of the postcard which appeared in the June 23 edition of Komsomolskaya Pravda.

As President of the United States, I welcome the interest in and concern about human rights in my country that so many young Soviet citizens have demonstrated by taking the trouble to clip out the postcard and mail it to me.

I wish I could write to each one personally. I can't do that, but I can do the next best thing, which is to respond to all, collectively, through the columns of the newspaper that initiated the appeal.

The postcards that were sent to me begin with these words:

"Mr. President: Human rights that you speak about so much begin at home."

I fully agree. By far the most important human rights problem we have is overcoming what remains of the historic evil of racial injustice.

During the civil rights struggles of the past 25 years, millions of black and white Americans participated in peaceful demonstrations and campaigns. The conscience of America was awakened, and Congress enacted new laws forbidding racial discrimination in public accommodations, employment, housing, education, and many other areas.

In my own section of the country, the South, for generations black citizens were effectively denied the right to vote. That right was specifically guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1870, but was sharply curtailed in practice. Local officials used a variety of tricks and ruses, and sometimes outright intimidation, to keep blacks from voting. After years of courageous struggle by black and white citizens, these practices were ended by the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which firmly protected the political rights of all citizens. The result was a dramatic increase in the political power of black citizens, not only in the South but throughout the Nation. Today, blacks occupy powerful positions in Congress, the Supreme Court, the state legislatures, local government, and my own Cabinet in Washington. The elected mayors of many of our largest and most important cities, including Atlanta, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Detroit, and Washington itself, are black.

Because of these great changes, the United States today is much closer to its ideal of freedom and equality of opportunity for all citizens than it was a generation ago. No American citizen can any longer be deprived of his or her basic civil or political rights on account of race. Nevertheless, in some areas of American life, the legacy of generations of injustice persists in an informal way. The most serious problem of this nature is the high rate of unemployment among blacks and Hispanics, especially young people. One of my most important duties as President is to lead a national effort to solve this problem.

From the beginning, American history has been a history of struggles for human rights. And because so many of those struggles were successful, the free exercise of basic human rights is a part of everyday life in the United States.

Americans can speak, write, publish and read whatever they wish. That right is exercised in the untrammelled publication of millions of books, magazines and newspapers of every size and viewpoint. None of them is controlled by the government. There is no censorship whatsoever.

The right of free speech in the United States extends far beyond freedom to point out "shortcomings" in the system. It includes the right to call for fundamental changes in the system itself, and even to advocate the overthrow of the government by peaceful means. It includes the right to criticize any public official, including the President, and to call for his or her removal from office.

Political life in the United States is extremely vigorous. People of every point of view are free to form parties and committees to advocate their beliefs. The Democrats and the Republicans are the two biggest political parties, but there are many others, including the Communist Party. All the parties, large and small, participate freely in public debates and contested elections at every level.

In the economic sphere, trade unions are completely independent of either government or business, and the right to strike is protected by law. Partly because of the efforts of the trade unions,

Americans are protected against extreme economic hardship by extensive government programs, including Social Security old age and disability pensions, unemployment insurance, and Medicare, which provides free medical care to the aged.

The American people disagree among themselves on many issues, but virtually all of them support human rights both at home and abroad. My fellow citizens believe that liberty is important for the development of each individual man and woman. They believe that no one, including the President, has a monopoly on truth, and that truth can emerge only if everyone has an equal right to speak, write and read as he or she sees fit -- without interference from governments, business corporations, or anyone else. When I speak of human rights in an international context, it is against this background of successful -- and continuing -- struggles for human rights at home.

I would add only that the American people also agree on the most important human right of all -- the right to peace. They believe, as I do, that the United States and the Soviet Union, which are the two most powerful countries on earth, share a special responsibility to cooperate in protecting the world's people from the danger of war.

Sincerely,

Mr. Valery N. Ganichev  
Chief Editor  
Komsomolskaya Pravda  
No. 24 Pravda Street  
Moscow A-47  
USSR

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
<input type="checkbox"/>	NO DEADLINE
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

*have typed in final*

ACTION  
FYI

<input type="checkbox"/>	ADMIN CONFID
<input type="checkbox"/>	CONFIDENTIAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	SECRET
<input type="checkbox"/>	EYES ONLY

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VICE PRESIDENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
<input type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
<input type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POWELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	WATSON
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<input type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCINTYRE
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHULTZE

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARAGON
<input type="checkbox"/>	BOURNE
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUTLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	H. CARTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLOUGH
<input type="checkbox"/>	COSTANZA
<input type="checkbox"/>	CRUIKSHANK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FALLOWS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRST LADY
<input type="checkbox"/>	GAMMILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARDEN
<input type="checkbox"/>	HUTCHESON
<input type="checkbox"/>	JAGODA
<input type="checkbox"/>	LINDER
<input type="checkbox"/>	MITCHELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOE
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETTIGREW
<input type="checkbox"/>	PRESS
<input type="checkbox"/>	RAFSHOON
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHNEIDERS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN
<input type="checkbox"/>	WISE
<input type="checkbox"/>	

<input type="checkbox"/>	ADAMS
<input type="checkbox"/>	ANDRUS
<input type="checkbox"/>	BELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	BERGLAND
<input type="checkbox"/>	BLUMENTHAL
<input type="checkbox"/>	BROWN
<input type="checkbox"/>	CALIFANO
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARRIS
<input type="checkbox"/>	KREPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARSHALL
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VANCE

Dear Mr. Ganichev:

In recent days, I have received thousands of copies of the postcard which appeared in the June 23 edition of Komsomolskaya Pravda.

As President of the United States, I welcome the interest in and concern about human rights in my country that so many young Soviet citizens have demonstrated by taking the trouble to clip out the postcard and mail it to me.

I wish I could write to each one personally. I can't do that, but I can do the next best thing, which is to respond to all, collectively, through the columns of the newspaper that initiated the appeal.

The postcards that were sent to me begin with these words:

"Mr. President: Human rights that you speak about so much begin at home."

I fully agree. ~~America does have human rights problems,~~  
B. human rights problem we have (CV)  
~~of which.~~ By far the most important is overcoming what remains of the historic evil of racial injustice.

During the civil rights struggles of the past 25 years, millions of black and white Americans participated in peaceful demonstrations and campaigns. The conscience of America was awakened, and Congress enacted new laws forbidding racial discrimination in public accommodations, employment, housing, education, and many other areas.

In my own section of the country, the South, <sup>for generations (CV)</sup> black citizens were effectively denied the right to vote ~~for~~ (CV) ~~generations~~. That right was specifically guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1870., (b)  
But was sharply curtailed in practice. Local officials used a variety of trick and ruses, and sometimes outright intimidation, to keep blacks from voting. After years of courageous struggle by black and white citizens, these practices were ended by the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which firmly protected the political rights of all citizens. The result was a dramatic increase in the political power of black citizens, not only in the South but throughout the nation. Today, blacks occupy powerful positions in Congress, the Supreme Court, the state legislatures, local government, and my own Cabinet in Washington. The elected mayors of many of our largest and most important cities, including Atlanta, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Detroit, and Washington itself, are black.



Because of these great changes, the United States today is much closer to its ideal of freedom and equality of opportunity for all citizens than it was a generation ago. No American citizen can any longer be deprived of his or her basic civil or political rights on account of race. Nevertheless, in some areas of American life, the legacy of generations of injustice persists in an informal way. The most serious problem of this nature is the high rate of unemployment among blacks and Hispanics, especially young people. One of my most important duties as President is to lead a national effort to solve this problem.

From the beginning, American history has been a history of struggles for human rights. And because so many of those struggles were successful, the free exercise of basic human rights is a part of everyday life in the United States.

Americans can speak, write, publish and read whatever they wish. That right is exercised in the untrammelled publication of millions of books, magazines and newspapers of every size and viewpoint. None of them <sup>is (CV)</sup> ~~are~~ controlled by the government. There is no censorship whatsoever.

The right of free speech in the United States extends far beyond the freedom to point out "shortcomings" in the system. It includes the right to call for fundamental

changes in the system itself, and even to advocate the  
by peaceful means. CV  
overthrow of the government./ It includes the right to  
criticize any public official, including the President,  
and to call for his or her removal from office.

Political life in the United States is extremely  
vigorous. People of every point of view are free to form  
parties and committees to advocate their beliefs. The  
Democrats and the Republicans are the two biggest political  
parties, but there are many others, including the  
Communist Party. All the parties, large and small,  
participate freely in public debates and contested elections  
at every level.

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independent of either government or business, and the  
right to strike is protected by law. Partly because of  
the efforts of the trade unions, Americans are protected  
against extreme economic hardship by extensive government  
programs, including Social Security old age and disability  
pensions, unemployment insurance, and Medicare, which  
provides free medical care to the aged.

The American people disagree among themselves on  
many issues, but virtually all of them support human rights  
both at home and abroad. My fellow citizens believe that

liberty is important for the development of each individual man and woman. They believe that no one, including the President, has a monopoly on truth, and that truth can emerge only if everyone has an equal right to speak, write and read as he or she sees fit -- without interference from governments, business corporations, or anyone else. When I speak of human rights in an international context, it is against this background of successful -- and continuing -- struggles for human rights at home.

I would add only that the American people also <sup>CV</sup> the most important human right of all -- the right to peace. agree on ~~the need for peace~~. They believe, as I do, that the United States and the Soviet Union, which are the two most powerful countries on earth, share a special responsibility to cooperate in protecting the world's people from the danger of war.

Sincerely,

JIMMY CARTER

Mr. Valery N. Ganichev  
Chief Editor  
Komsomolskaya Pravda  
No. 24 Pravda Street  
MOSCOW A-47, USSR

ID 783497

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 10 JUL 78

FOR ACTION: THE FIRST LADY

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

JODY POWELL

SUBJECT: RAFSHOON MEMO RE RESPONSE TO SOVIET POSTCARD CAMPAIGN

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1200 PM WEDNESDAY 12 JUL 78 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

*my only comment is that it is very long*  
*RSC*

## C.I.A. Refuses Foreign

By RICHARD BURT

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 24—The Central Intelligence Agency has reportedly refused or delayed a response to several recent foreign requests for help in dealing with terrorist actions, among them the Aldo Moro kidnapping in Italy and the hijacking of a West German airliner.

According to Government officials and members of the House and Senate Intelligence Committees, the C.I.A., in contrast to earlier practice, turned down a request from the Italian Government for a psychiatrist trained in terrorist matters and for sophisticated eavesdropping equipment to help deal with the members of the Red Brigades who kidnapped Mr. Moro, the Christian Democratic leader, in March.

Similarly, the agency was said to have delayed an answer to a West German request for technical assistance in freeing the 86 passengers and crew members aboard a Lufthansa airliner diverted last October to Somalia.

Several officials said that the agency's attitude stemmed from what they described as an exceedingly cautious reading of prevailing legal curbs on the conduct of covert operations and on the provision of aid to foreign police forces. For this situation they blamed the criticism directed at the C.I.A. over its past activities in Chile and elsewhere.

### 'They're Really Gun-Shy'

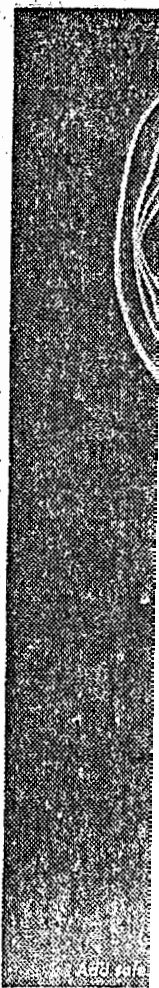
"They're really gun-shy over there," a high-ranking Administration official with direct responsibilities for coping with terrorism said of the C.I.A.

Until now, it was noted, the agency had had a long record of close cooperation with foreign police agencies in Western Europe and other parts of the world. It was involved in the establishment of state security services in such countries as Iran and South Korea and made intelligence specialists available to several nations during the 1950's and 1960's.

The current situation as described by officials is indicative of the new problems the Government is confronting in attempting to enhance C.I.A. effectiveness while restricting its ability to intervene in the internal affairs of other nations.

The agency's reaction to the Italian

Moro kidnapping prohibited from by a 1975 assistance Act, foreign aid funds activities. Although designed to en



Postcard

# Freedom to the Freedom Fighters!!!

To  
President  
CARTER  
Washington  
USA



Associated Press

A section of appeal to President Carter that appeared in Soviet youth newspaper, Komsomolskaya Pravda.

## Soviet Daily Prints Cutout Protest to Mail to Carter

MOSCOW, June 24 (AP)—The Soviet youth daily Komsomolskaya Pravda is offering its readers a cutout appeal for mass mailing to President Carter, calling on him to uphold human rights in his own country.

The cutout, in English, is addressed to "President Carter, Washington, U.S.A." and includes a cartoon of New York with the Statue of Liberty and a magnifying glass focused on a barred prison window. Above the drawing is the slogan, "Freedom to the Freedom-

Fighters," with three exclamation points.

The appeal reads:

"Mister President: Human rights that you speak so much about begin at home. We address to you, Mister President, an appeal to take concrete actions in your country, to denounce and stop the political trials of the American civil-rights fighters. Adding our voice to the broad international campaign of solidarity with political prisoners in the U.S. jails, we are expecting from you, Mister President, decisive actions in de-

fense of justice. We urge freedom to the freedom-fighters."

After a Russian translation of the appeal, the paper adds:

"Dear readers, if you support this appeal, cut the drawing out of the newspaper, and folding it in half, paste the two parts onto an ordinary postcard. Then put on an ordinary 14-kopek stamp and drop it in a mailbox. The address is already included. If you wish, you may include your name and age."

## Dispute in Caucasus Mirrors Soviet Ethnic Mosaic

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

To Valery Ganichev

In recent days, I have received <sup>many</sup> ~~thousands of~~ copies of the postcard which appeared in the June 23 edition of Komsomolskaya Pravda.

(H) As President of the United States, I welcome the interest in ~~and concern about~~ human rights in my country that so many young Soviet citizens have demonstrated by taking the trouble to clip out the postcard and mail it to me.

I wish I could write to each one personally. I can't do that, but I can do the next best thing, which is to respond to all, collectively, through the columns of the newspaper that initiated the appeal.

The postcards that were sent to me begin with these words:

"Mr. President: Human rights that you speak about so much begin at home."

I fully agree. By far the most important human rights problem we have is overcoming what remains of the historic evil of racial injustice.

During the civil rights struggles of the past 25 years, millions of black and white Americans participated in peaceful demonstrations and campaigns. The conscience of America was awakened, and Congress enacted new laws forbidding racial discrimination in public accommodations, employment, housing, education, and many other areas. *These laws are being obeyed. #2 sane*

In my own section of the country, the South, for generations black citizens were effectively denied the right to vote. That right was specifically guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1870, but was sharply curtailed in practice. Local officials used a variety of tricks and ruses, and sometimes outright intimidation, to keep blacks from voting. After years of courageous struggle by black and white citizens, these practices

*Travel is unrestricted. All legal trials are conducted publicly, before a jury and the right to trial by a jury of one's peers is guaranteed.*

*Any American can travel abroad and if he so chooses.*

were ended by the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which firmly protected the political rights of all citizens. The result was a dramatic increase in the political power of black citizens, not only in the South but throughout the Nation. Today, blacks occupy powerful positions in Congress, the Supreme Court, the state legislatures, local government, and my own Cabinet in Washington. The elected mayors of many of our largest and most important cities, including Atlanta, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Detroit, and Washington itself, are black.

Because of these great changes, the United States today is much closer to its ideal of freedom and equality of opportunity for all citizens than it was a generation ago. No American citizen can any longer be deprived of his or her basic civil or political rights on account of race. ~~Nevertheless, in some areas of American life, the legacy of generations of injustice persists in an informal way. The most serious problem of this nature is the high rate of unemployment among blacks and Hispanics, especially young people. One of my most important duties as President is to lead a national effort to solve this problem.~~ *color, creed or national origin.*

From the beginning, American history has been a history of struggles for human rights. And because so many of those struggles were successful, the free exercise of basic human rights is a part of everyday life in the United States.

Americans can speak, write, publish and read whatever they wish. That right is exercised in the untrammelled publication of millions of books, magazines and newspapers of every size and viewpoint. None of them is controlled by the government. There is no censorship whatsoever.

The right of free speech in the United States extends far beyond freedom to point out "shortcomings" in the system. It includes the right to call for fundamental changes in the system itself, and even to advocate the overthrow of the government by peaceful means. It includes the right to criticize any public official, including the President, and to call for his or her removal from office, and to

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*Americans  
are  
able  
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things  
without  
fear  
of  
censor*

*13*



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Sincerely,

Mr. Valery N. Ganichev  
Chief Editor  
Komsomolskaya Pravda  
No. 24 Pravda Street  
Moscow A-47  
USSR

*We adhere strictly to international commitments expressed in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and in the Final Act of the Helsinki agreement that individual citizens be permitted have the right to emigrate, to live with one's family, and to express one's opinions openly and freely.*



*New Inserts*

-----  
As President of the United States, I welcome the interest in human rights in my country that young Soviet citizens have demonstrated by taking the trouble to clip out the postcard and mail it to me.

#1  
I wish I could write in each one personally. I can't do that since their return addresses were not given, but I can do the next best thing, which is to respond to all, collectively, through the columns of the newspaper that initiated the appeal.

-----  
#2  
....many other areas. These laws are being obeyed. Travel is unrestricted. Any American can travel abroad anytime he wishes. Any American can emigrate if he so chooses. All legal trials are conducted publicly, and the right to trial by a jury of one's peers is guaranteed.

-----  
#3  
Americans can speak, write, publish and read whatever they wish. Americans can subscribe to any foreign publication of their choice. The right to publish freely is exercised in the untrammelled publication of millions of books, magazines and newspapers of every size and viewpoint. None of them is controlled by the government. There is no censorship whatsoever.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

To Valery Ganichev

In recent days, I have received many copies of the postcard which appeared in the June 23 edition of Komsomolskaya Pravda.

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Because of these great changes, the United States today is much closer to its ideal of freedom and equality of opportunity for all citizens than it was a generation ago. No American citizen can any longer be deprived of his or her basic civil or political rights on account of race, color, creed or national origin.

From the beginning, American history has been a history of struggles for human rights. And because so many of those struggles were successful, the free exercise of basic human rights is a part of everyday life in the United States.

Americans can speak, write, publish and read whatever they wish. Americans can subscribe to any foreign publication of their choice. The right to publish freely is exercised in the untrammelled publication of millions of books, magazines and newspapers of every size and viewpoint. None of them is controlled by the government. There is no censorship whatsoever.

The right of free speech in the United States extends far beyond freedom to point out "shortcomings" in the system. It includes the right to call for fundamental changes in the system itself, and even to advocate a change in the government by peaceful means. It includes the right to criticize any public official, including the President, to call for his or her removal from office, and to protest against the government's domestic or foreign policies.

Political life in the United States is extremely vigorous. People of every point of view are free to form parties and committees to advocate their beliefs. The Democrats and the Republicans are the two biggest political parties, but there are many others, including the Communist Party. All the parties, large and small, participate freely in public debates and contested elections at every level.

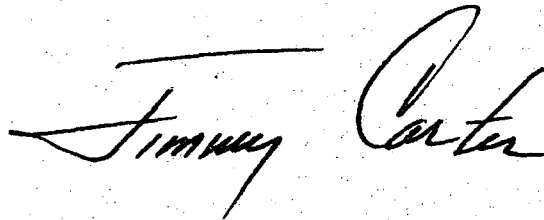
In the economic sphere, trade unions are completely independent of either government or business, and the right to strike is protected by law. Americans are protected against economic hardship by extensive government programs, including Social Security old age and disability pensions, unemployment insurance, and Medicare.

The American people disagree among themselves on many issues, but virtually all of them support human rights both at home and abroad. My fellow citizens believe that liberty is important for the development of each individual man and woman. They believe that no one, including the President, has a monopoly on truth, and that truth can emerge only if everyone has an equal right to speak, write and read as he or she sees fit -- without interference from governments, business corporations, or anyone else. When I speak of human rights in an international context, it is against this background of successful -- and continuing -- struggles for human rights at home.

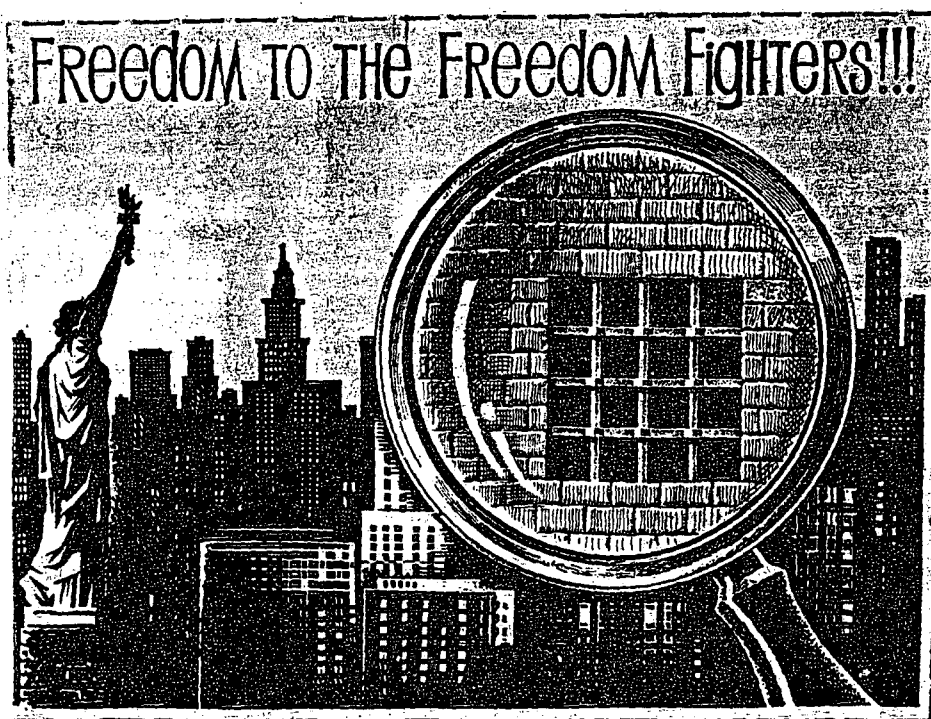
We adhere strictly to international commitments expressed in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and in the Final Act of the Helsinki agreement that individual citizens have the right to emigrate, to live with one's family, and to express one's opinions openly and freely.

I would add only that the American people also agree on the most important human right of all -- the right to peace. They believe, as I do, that the United States and the Soviet Union, which are the two most powerful countries on earth, share a special responsibility to cooperate in protecting the world's people from the danger of war.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

Mr. Valery N. Ganichev  
Chief Editor  
Komsomolskaya Pravda  
No. 24 Pravda Street  
Moscow A-47  
USSR





*Mister President!*  
*Human rights that you speak*  
*much about begin at home. We*  
*address you mister President*  
*an appeal to take concrete*  
*actions in your country, to denounce*  
*and stop the political trials of*  
*the american civil rights*  
*fighters.*  
*Adding our voice to the broad*  
*international campaign of*  
*solidarity with political*  
*prisoners in the US jails we*  
*are expecting from you mister*  
*President decisive actions in*  
*defense of justice.*

*We urge freedom to the*  
*freedom fighters!!!*  
 NAME - ФАМИЛИЯ *Капустенко*  
 AGE - ВОЗРАСТ *21.09*  
*USSR*

Куда \_\_\_\_\_

Кому \_\_\_\_\_



Индекс \_\_\_\_\_



*To*  
**President**  
**CARTER**  
**Washington**  
**USA**

Electronic Copy Made  
 for Preservation Purposes

WOPD

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/11/78

Mr. President:

Stu Eizenstat has submitted for  
your signature fourteen Presidential  
directives to agencies implementing,  
your water policy decisions.

DPS has fully reviewed the directives,  
and Stu suggests that they be  
autopenned without your needing  
to read them personally.

☒ approve ☐ disapprove

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

*Losalyon -  
make all  
of them  
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M./BR*  
SUBJECT: Phone Calls on ERA

Next Tuesday, July 18, the House Judiciary Committee will hold mark-up for the ERA amendment. The Members will vote on a compromise four-year extension which has been proposed by Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif) and which the Administration supports. As the Committee is presently two votes short of moving the amendment out and onto the floor, I would like to recommend that you call the following Members and stress the importance of allowing the ERA amendment to reach the House floor. You do not need to address the Edwards' compromise vs. the original 7-year extension. However, if pressured, it should be stated that the Administration is not for any extension under four years.

1. Bill Hughes (D-NJ) -- Originally yes, now saying only three years. The feeling is that he wants to be with us.
2. Lamar Gudger (D-NC)-- Until recently he was firmly "No" but now leaning toward a three-year extension. Juanita Kreps called him and he said he appreciated her call but he's still 50-50.

Hughes and Gudger are our two best possibilities for agreeing to vote to a four-year compromise. Your call could make the difference.

3. Romano Mazzoli (D-KY) -- Has always been leaning against; however, he appears to be reconsidering.
4. Hamilton Fish (R-NY) -- Privately says he'll vote for the amendment although he has not publicly committed himself. We need to get a firm commitment from him.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
July 12, 1978

Stu Eizenstat

The attached were returned in the President's outbox today. The original was given to Ronna Freiberg for delivery. Copy was also given to Jody Powell for release at the same time letters were delivered.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Midge Costanza

THE WHITE HOUSE


WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT 

SUBJECT:

ERA Extension

Attached are letters from you to Chairman Rodino and Chairman Don Edwards (he Chairs the Subcommittee on Civil Rights) urging the Judiciary Committee to adopt an extension to the ERA deadline.

If you approve, I propose that we send copies to all members of the Judiciary Committee, who will be voting on extension next week, and release the text through Jody's office.

The letter should make clear your position in favor of an extension and, perhaps of equal importance, should blunt some of the criticism we have been feeling from women's groups on your lack of public visibility on the extension issue.

Frank Moore concurs with the recommendation that these letters be sent.

(TWO SIGNATURES REQUESTED)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

To Congressman Don Edwards

Next week, the Judiciary Committee will be voting on H.J. Res. 638, which would extend the time for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. I am writing to let you, and other members of the Committee, know of my strong support for an extension of the deadline beyond March 22, 1979.

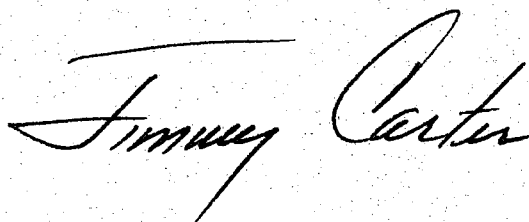
The Equal Rights Amendment is a long overdue addition to our Constitution: it will guarantee equal rights for all Americans, regardless of sex. I commend you, and the Judiciary Committee, for your efforts in 1972 proposing the Amendment and your vital support, since then, for ratification.

I am hopeful that ERA will be ratified before the present deadline expires, and I am committed to doing whatever I can to help the ratification process. But I am concerned that the current deadline may be an unnecessary barrier toward ensuring more than a hundred million Americans their constitutional rights. I do not believe that, just as we move so close to ensuring those rights, the struggle for ERA must be ended because of an original seven year deadline.

There is no constitutional requirement that ratification occur within a seven year period, nor within the period originally established for ratification. Under the Constitution, in the opinion of the Justice Department, Congress is empowered to determine the period of ratification and can change, by resolution, any previously established ratification period.

I urge the Committee to exercise its authority  
to extend the ratification deadline for ERA.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name.

The Honorable Don Edwards  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

To Chairman Peter Rodino

Next week, the Judiciary Committee will be voting on H.J. Res. 638, which would extend the time for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment. I am writing to let you, and other members of the Committee, know of my strong support for an extension of the deadline beyond March 22, 1979.

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I urge the Committee to exercise its authority  
to extend the ratification deadline for ERA.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the right of the word "Sincerely,".

The Honorable Peter Rodino  
chairman, House Judiciary Committee  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D.c. 20515

C

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Sh*

SUBJECT: The Summit and Energy

In accordance with your indication that you prefer the type of formulation I had suggested in my lengthy memo, we have been negotiating with Henry Owen on the precise language to be used in the joint communique regarding the energy issue. Quite properly we are focusing, as Henry suggested, on the goals to be achieved rather than the means to achieve them. This gets us out of the box of pledging to take administrative action if the crude oil tax fails to pass.

We have one remaining difference to make the statement more palatable domestically. Henry's last draft, attached hereto, states, "The U.S. remains determined that the prices paid for oil in the U.S. shall be raised to the world level." I suggest the sentence read, "The U.S. remains committed to a policy of raising the prices paid for oil in the U.S. to the world level."

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
SUBJECT: Dr. Brzezinski's Memo on Human Rights Options  
in the Light of Scharansky Trial

Dr. Brzezinski has provided me with a copy of the options portion of his memorandum to you regarding possible actions to be taken in the light of the Scharansky and Ginzburg trials.

If they are convicted, I would suggest that at the time of their conviction and/or sentencing that:

- a. the Sperry Univac application for an export license under the Export Administration Act be denied;
- b. while the revocation of the Dresser license is unnecessary, their second application for an electron beam welder be denied;
- c. oil production technology be placed on the Commodity Control List;
- d. the review of the joint U.S.-Soviet programs be approved and that visits such as those mentioned in the Cabinet meeting by Pat Harris and Brock Adams be cancelled.

In each of these situations the U.S. receives a minimal value from the agreement, with most of the benefit flowing to the U.S.S.R.

To grant these applications would be a signal that we were not prepared to back up the Administration's human rights effort with measured but significant action. It would also appear to reward the Russians with technology they badly need despite the clear violation of the Helsinki Agreements and their clear challenge to our human rights efforts.



None of these actions would be taken as an overreaction and could easily be distinguished from SALT or other situations in which the U.S. receives a major benefit equal to or exceeding that received by the Soviet Union.

I think that it is important that we "keep ahead" of this issue and not appear to be reacting to Congressional pressure.

I also think that we should publicize our desire for a joint Congressional resolution condemning the trials. This could come at the time of conviction.

3581

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

Zbig Brzezinski

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore

LIFTING TURKISH EMBARGO

CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENT

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-13-20-1-4

BY KS NARA DATE 6/10/13

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

7/12/78

Mr. President:

Congressional Liaison does not endorse Bennett's suggestion at this time. It is one possibility which may or may not need to be considered down the road.

Rick

MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 11, 1978

3619  
Not yet  
J

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI  
SUBJECT: Lifting Turkish Embargo

Congressman Bennett, who yesterday made such a strong pitch for another nuclear carrier, approached me afterwards with the following thought: he said that he could not support you regarding the Turkish embargo because he felt committed; however, if the proposal was to give you discretionary power either to continue or to lift the embargo -- depending on your estimate of national security needs -- he felt it would be easier for him, and probably for a number of his colleagues, to support you.

I am sending a copy of this to Frank Moore because it may be a solution well worth exploring.

cc: Frank Moore

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-126-13-20-1-4

BY: AS NARA DATE: 6/10/13

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ID 783581

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 11 JUL 78

FOR ACTION: FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

INFO ONLY:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT: CONFIDENTIAL BRZEZINSKI MEMO RE LIFTING TURKISH EMBARGO

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1200 PM THURSDAY 13 JUL 78 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

now

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: MLC-126-13-20-1-4

BY K9 NARA DATE 6/10/13

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Water Conservation and Floodplain Management in  
Federal Programs

Water Conservation

In my Water Resources Policy Reform Message of June 6, 1978, I reaffirmed the commitment made in the May 23, 1977 Environmental Message that water conservation will be a cornerstone of Federal water resources policy. The Water Policy Message sets out a series of specific water conservation initiatives; it also states that other Federal programs should be reviewed to determine the extent to which they are consistent with water conservation needs and objectives. To accomplish this goal, all agencies shall take the following actions:

- Implement the water conservation policies applicable to your agency's operations;
- Identify each of your agency programs having significant water use or conservation impacts and which are not covered by other water conservation initiatives in my Water Resources Policy Reform;
- Determine within 90 days potential administrative or legislative changes that could be made in order to eliminate wasteful and unnecessary water use and to promote and achieve water conservation objectives in or through the programs identified;
- Report your proposed changes by October 30, 1978 to the Chairman of the Water Resources Council, who is to provide for review and coordination of these proposals;

-2-

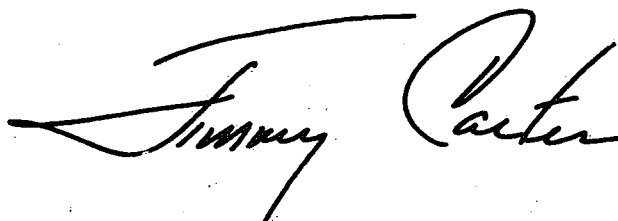
- After obtaining the comments of the Water Resources Council, implement any changes which can be made within existing authority, and report these changes and any proposed legislative changes intended to achieve specific water conservation objectives to the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality by June 6, 1979.

#### Floodplain Management

My Message also reemphasized the need to improve Federal floodplain management activities. As part of the May 23, 1977, Environmental Message, I issued Executive Order No. 11988 on Floodplain Management which established a new Federal floodplain management policy. However, the Water Resources Policy Reform study determined that additional steps should be taken to improve compliance with the Executive Order's requirements.

To meet this need and to expedite compliance with the Executive Order, I direct all agency heads to undertake the following actions:

- Fully and expeditiously implement your responsibilities under the Order, including completion of adequate floodplain management procedures and submission, on June 30, 1978, to the Council on Environmental Quality and the Water Resources Council of a report on the status of your procedures to implement the Order and on the impact of the Order on your agency's operations.
- On November 30, 1978, and May 30, 1979, submit additional status reports to the Water Resources Council and the Council on Environmental Quality on your agency's compliance with Executive Order No. 11988.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

SUBJECT: Emphasis on Nonstructural Flood Protection Methods

For many years, nonstructural measures to reduce flood damage have not been given as much emphasis in Federal water resource project planning as structural measures. Non-structural alternatives are often more cost effective and less environmentally damaging than structural measures. Therefore, there is a need to emphasize nonstructural measures, including land acquisition, within existing Federal programs where consistent with primary program purposes.

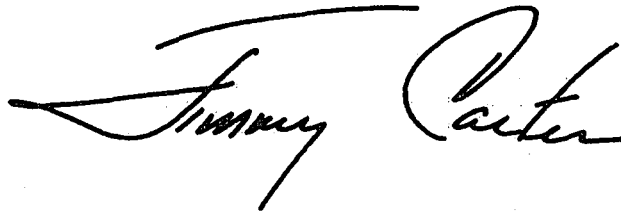
To accomplish this objective, I am directing your respective Departments to utilize existing programs to encourage the use of nonstructural floodplain management practices.

- Army is to use the general water resources authorities of the Corps of Engineers;
- Commerce is to use the Economic Development Administration's program authorities;
- Housing and Urban Development is to make land acquisition for floodplain management purposes an eligible purpose of the Community Development Block Grant program;
- The Interior Department is to utilize existing land purchase programs, including the Land and Water Conservation Fund.



-2-

The Secretary of the Army is assigned lead responsibility to organize and coordinate these efforts. A report on actions taken to implement these directives shall be submitted by December 15, 1978 to the Secretary of the Interior who, with the assistance of the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality, will ensure implementation of this directive.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY  
THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

SUBJECT: Conservation Pricing of Water Supplied by Federal Projects

In my Water Resources Policy Reform Message of June 6, 1978, I reaffirmed the commitment made in the May 23, 1977 Environmental Message that water conservation will be a cornerstone of Federal water resources policy. The pricing of water supplied by Federal projects for agricultural, municipal, or industrial use provides a significant opportunity to increase water conservation. You and your agencies are therefore directed to take the following actions.

Federal Initiatives

Please take all necessary steps to increase water conservation and Federal cost-recovery from Federal water projects by:

- arranging for current audits of all major federal water supply and power projects to establish the financial condition, including actual operation and maintenance costs, of these projects;
- adopting the recently-instituted practice of the Interior Department requiring that all new contracts include a provision calling for recalculation and renegotiation of water rates every five years;
- adding provisions to recover operation, maintenance and replacement costs when long-term contracts expire and are renegotiated or earlier where existing contracts have adjustment clauses;

- assuring the recovery of a more appropriate share of capital costs of agricultural water supply projects under a more rigorous interpretation of the "ability to pay" requirement in existing law on which repayment arrangements are currently based;
- requiring municipal and industrial users of water from Federal projects to develop water conservation programs as a condition of new water supply contracts, and to require the Federal contracting agencies to monitor user compliance with these programs.

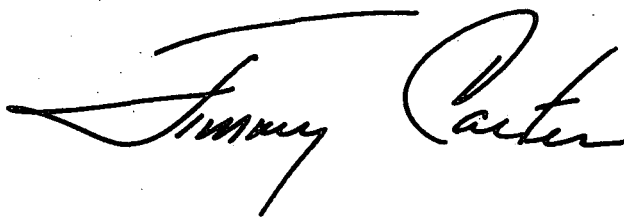
#### State Conservation Pricing Option

To achieve wiser use of water, States should be involved and be given the opportunity to raise the price of municipal and industrial water supplies from Federal projects to promote conservation. This initiative will permit States to set the price of water supplies for municipal and industrial purposes from existing and new Federal water projects above the full cost recovery level which includes capital, operation, maintenance, and replacement expenses and interest. The revenues collected by the States above Federal cost are to be made available for water conservation purposes to the local governments where rates are increased. I am therefore directing you to:

- review existing legislation affecting your agencies which provides authority for municipal and industrial water supply;
- prepare legislative proposals as necessary to allow States the option of requiring higher prices for municipal and industrial water supplies from Federal projects in order to promote conservation, provided that State revenues in excess of Federal costs would be returned to municipalities or other public water supply entities for use in water conservation or rehabilitation of water supply systems. This proposal should be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget by August 1, 1978.

-3-

The Secretary of the Interior is assigned lead responsibility to organize and coordinate these efforts. Reports on actions taken to implement these directives shall be submitted by November 30, 1978 to the Secretary of the Interior who, with the assistance of the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality, will ensure implementation of this directive.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "J" and a distinct "Carter" at the end.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

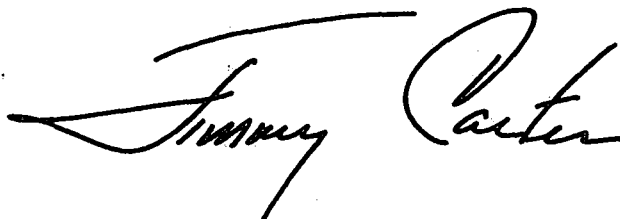
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL  
PROTECTION AGENCY  
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE  
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT: Water Conservation Provisions in Loan and Grant  
Programs for Water Supply and Treatment

As noted in my Water Resources Policy Reform Message of June 6, 1978, using water more efficiently is often cheaper and less damaging to the environment than developing additional supplies and treatment facilities. Federal agencies providing financial assistance for municipal water supply and wastewater treatment systems can play an important role in advancing the goal of efficient use and conservation of water. I am therefore directing you to:

review those programs of your agency that provide loans and grants for municipal water supply and wastewater treatment systems, and modify those programs to remove any disincentives to water conservation and to require appropriate community water conservation programs as a condition of such loans and grants. These water conservation modifications are to apply to all loans and grants awarded after September 30, 1979.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is assigned lead responsibility to organize and coordinate this review. A report on proposed program modifications shall be submitted by October 30, 1978, to the Secretary of the Interior who, with the assistance of the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality, shall ensure implementation of this directive.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jimmy" and the last name "Carter" clearly distinguishable.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

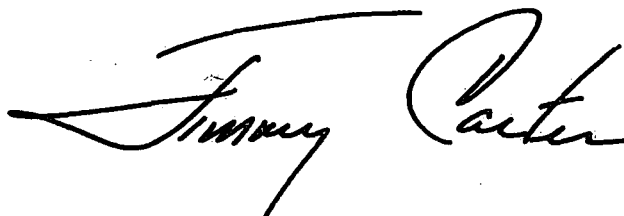
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

SUBJECT: Agricultural Assistance Programs in Water-Short  
Areas

It was determined as part of the Water Policy Review that insufficient emphasis has been placed on water conservation as an element of agricultural assistance programs in water-short areas.

In my Water Resources Policy Reform Message of June 6, 1978, I indicated the need to discourage overextension and groundwater depletion in such areas where Federal agricultural assistance programs of your departments are operating. I am directing you to establish a staff task force working group to develop appropriate actions to achieve these policies. These actions should be coordinated, wherever possible, with the water conservation technical assistance program called for in other directives.

The Secretary of Agriculture is assigned lead responsibility to organize and coordinate these efforts. A report on actions taken to implement these directives shall be submitted by December 15, 1978 to the Secretary of the Interior who, with the assistance of the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality, shall ensure implementation of this directive.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

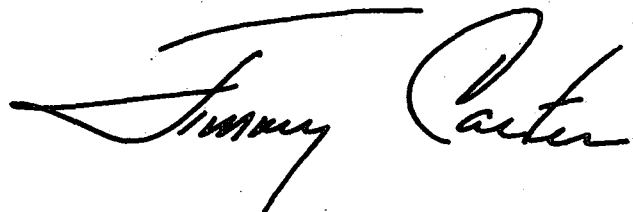
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

SUBJECT: Water Conservation in Housing Assistance Programs

My Water Resources Policy Reform Message of June 6, 1978 emphasizes the need for water conservation requirements to be integrated into the programs of all Federal agencies including housing assistance programs. Recent studies indicate that residential water use can be significantly reduced at minimal cost without reducing the quality of life of affected users. To increase the adoption of low-cost conservation measures I am directing you to take the following actions:

- Review existing housing assistance programs and modify those programs where necessary to require the adoption of low-cost conservation measures which shall be specified by your agencies as a condition for providing financial assistance for new construction or modification of homes, hospitals or other housing facilities. These water conservation modifications are to apply to all housing assistance provided after September 30, 1979.

The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is assigned lead responsibility to organize and coordinate these reviews. Reports on proposed program modifications shall be submitted by October 30, 1978 to the Secretary of the Interior, who with the assistance of the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality will ensure implementation of this directive.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

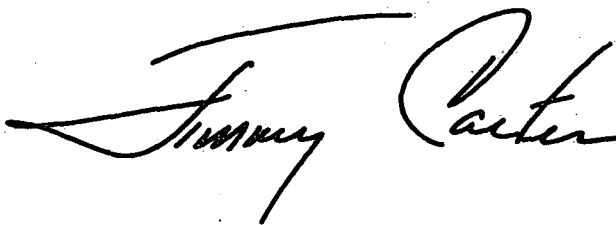
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT: Technical Assistance for Water Conservation in  
Water-Short Areas

My Water Resources Policy Reform Message of June 6, 1978 calls for a new emphasis on water conservation, including increased technical assistance for water-short areas, both agricultural and urban. I am therefore directing that:

Each of your departments prepare a plan for identifying and providing increased water conservation technical assistance to qualifying water-short areas using existing assistance programs. The plan should present levels of technical assistance being provided and several alternatives for expansion including budget costs, expected results, and time frame for implementation. You should consult with the Water Resources Council in establishing qualifications for water-short areas.

The Secretary of the Interior is assigned lead responsibility to organize and coordinate the preparation of these plans. Reports shall be submitted by September 30, 1978, to the Secretary of the Interior who, with the assistance of the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality, will ensure implementation of this directive.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping "C" for "Carter".



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

SUBJECT: Federal and Indian Reserved Water Rights

In my Water Resources Policy Reform Message of June 6, 1978, I noted the importance of addressing as part of this Administration's water policy reform effort the problems associated with Federal and Indian reserved water rights.

Federal Reserved Rights

The Federal Government, in setting aside tracts of land for national parks and forests, wildlife refuges, and other Federal purposes, also reserves sufficient water pertinent to the reserved land to accomplish the purpose of the land reservation. This water is a Federal reserved water right. The quantity and priority of these reserved rights are important to other water users. Therefore, I would like to facilitate the resolution of reserved rights controversies in a timely and fair manner.

To this end, I am directing each of you to take the following actions in close consultation with States and water users:

- Increase the level and quality of your attention to the identification of Federal reserved water rights. Focus particularly on areas where water planning and management will be improved; where the protection of Federal water uses is of highest importance, and where it is essential to reduce uncertainty over future Federal assertions of right.

- Seek an expeditious establishment and quantification of Federal reserved water rights consistent with the priorities set out above. This action should be accomplished primarily through administrative means, seeking formal adjudication only where necessary. Resolution of disputes involving Federal water rights shall include a willingness to negotiate and settle such rights in an orderly and final manner, seeking a balance with conflicting and established water uses. Where adjudication is necessary, it shall be actively pursued by the agency to a speedy resolution.
- Utilize a reasonable standard when asserting Federal reserved rights which reflects true Federal needs, rather than theoretical and hypothetical needs based on the full legal extension of all possible rights. In consultation with the Department of Justice, each of you shall develop procedures and standards for the purpose of implementing these directives. These procedures and standards shall be developed by June 6, 1979.

### Indian Reserved Rights

Indian water rights derive from the establishment of Indian reservations. These Indian water rights are an important component of the long-term resolution of water problems in the West.

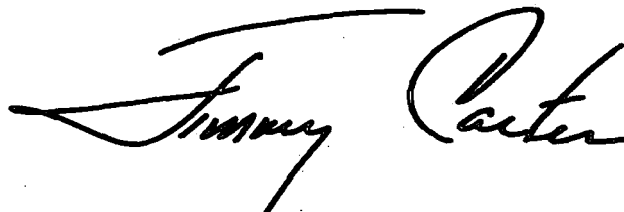
The priority and quantity of these rights must be determined by examining the documents establishing each reservation. Particularly because judicial resolution of these questions is a time consuming and costly process, negotiation is favored. However, where negotiation is unsuccessful, the rights should be adjudicated in the Federal courts.

-3-

In order to facilitate the negotiation process, I am asking you to take the following actions in close consultation with Indian tribes:

- The Bureau of Indian Affairs, through the Department of the Interior, will develop and submit a plan for the review of Indian water claims to be conducted within the next 10 years. The plan will include the development of technical criteria for the classification of Indian lands which reflect and make allowance for water use associated with the maintenance of a permanent tribal homeland. This plan shall be developed by June 6, 1979.
- Each of you will establish procedures to be used in evaluating projects for the development of Indian water resources and to increase Indian water development in conjunction with quantification of rights. These procedures will be consistent with existing laws, principles, standards and procedures governing water resources development. These procedures will be developed by June 6, 1979.

The Secretary of the Interior is assigned lead responsibility to organize and coordinate these efforts. Reports on actions taken to implement these directives shall be submitted by June 6, 1979 to the Secretary of the Interior who, with the assistance of the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality, will ensure implementation of this directive.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jimmy" and the last name "Carter" clearly legible.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL  
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY  
THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

SUBJECT: Improvements in the Planning and Evaluation of  
Federal Water Resources Programs and Projects

In my Water Resources Policy Reform Message of June 6, 1978, I stated that reforms in agency planning and review of federal water projects were essential in order to achieve economic efficiency and environmental quality in water resources management.

I have determined that specific improvements are needed in the planning and evaluation process for Federal water resources projects, that an independent water project review function should be established, and that specific criteria which will be used as part of my decision process on water projects should be established and made public. The specific directives to implement these decisions are set forth below. Please give these directives your immediate attention.

Planning and Evaluation Standards

The requirement that project benefits exceed project costs has not been rigorously or uniformly applied. There are wide variations in the techniques of calculating benefits and costs, including double counting of benefits, and many projects now ready for construction funding were originally formulated and evaluated under economic data and criteria that are now outdated. In addition, consideration of non-structural alternatives is seriously inadequate, even though these alternatives are often cost effective.

In the planning and review of water resources projects in the past, too little attention has been paid to environmental values such as protecting fish and wildlife habitat and free-flowing rivers for recreational enjoyment. Water conservation, which makes sense both environmentally and economically, has not been emphasized in Federal water projects and in some cases the Federal government has created disincentives to conservation.

To help overcome these deficiencies, I direct the Water Resources Council (WRC) and its member agencies to take the following actions:

1. The Principles and Standards for Planning Water and Related Land Resources, (P&S) 38 Fed. Reg. 24778, Sept. 10, 1973, as supplemented and other applicable rules for protecting our natural and cultural resources shall be scrupulously adhered to in the planning, review and implementation of Federal water resources projects.

2. The Water Resources Council shall carry out a thorough evaluation of current agency practices for making benefit and cost calculations and shall publish a planning manual that will ensure that benefits and costs are estimated using the best current techniques, and calculated accurately, consistently and in compliance with the Principles and Standards and other applicable economic evaluation requirements. This manual should supplement and implement the Principles and Standards and other applicable economic evaluation requirements.

The new benefit/cost procedures should, among other things, eliminate double counting and inclusion of benefits that are inconsistent with Federal policy or sound economic rationale. Particular attention shall be given to the following items: benefits attributed to protecting future development in the floodplain; surplus crop benefits; navigation benefits (including regional "savings to shippers"); flat-water recreation benefits; extended project life; area redevelopment benefits; the appropriateness of calculations for ability to pay (reclamation projects); whether benefits to charter boats should be defined as commercial navigation; uncertainty and risk of cost and benefits; least cost alternative analysis; consideration and display of engineering uncertainty; market value of vendible project outputs;

determination of project design flood; the appropriateness of maximizing net benefits versus maximizing benefit/cost ratios under budget constraints; the assessment and consideration of costs of elimination of farmland, wetlands, wildlife habitat, and timberland.

3. In order to provide greater consideration of water conservation and non-structural alternatives in all projects and programs subject to the Principles and Standards, the Water Resources Council is directed to modify the Principles and Standards in the following respects:

- The Principles and Standards shall be modified to accomplish the full integration of water conservation into project and program planning and review, as a component of both the economic development and environmental quality objectives, and
- the Principles and Standards shall be modified to require the preparation and inclusion of a primarily non-structural plan as one alternative whenever structural project or program alternatives are considered. This alternative plan should incorporate a combination of non-structural or demand-reducing measures which could feasibly be employed or adopted to achieve the overall project purpose. Such measures should not be limited to those which the agency of the Federal government could implement directly under present authority but should include floodplain management techniques (such as zoning), pricing policies, groundwater recharge, and other measures.

4. The guidance developed pursuant to these directives shall be made applicable to all projects (and separable project features) not yet in the construction phase at the time the guidance is adopted by the Water Resources Council. These directives shall be accomplished at the earliest possible time but not later than 12 months from this date in order that they be fully applicable to the FY 1981 budget cycle.

Final approval of the planning manual and the modifications of the Principles and Standards shall be made by the Water Resources Council in accordance with its Rules and Regulations. Interim decisions needed to complete these tasks shall be made by the Secretaries of the principally-affected Departments -- Agriculture, Army, and Interior -- together with the Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

These reforms shall be carried out with the policy guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality. The Chairman of the Water Resources Council shall prepare reports every three months for OMB and CEQ on the progress in implementing these directives. Public participation shall be sought and assisted at all appropriate points in the process of carrying out these directives.

#### Independent Water Project Review Function

I will issue an Executive Order establishing in the Water Resources Council an independent review function to provide an impartial monitoring of all water projects during preauthorization and preconstruction planning to assure compliance with the Principles and Standards and other laws and requirements related to the water resources project planning process. The function shall be established as soon as possible, and should be operational in time for the FY 1981 budget cycle.

#### Water Project Decision Criteria

These criteria shall form the basis for my decisions on annual funding of water projects and on authorization and appropriations bills, including the selection of new planning and construction starts:

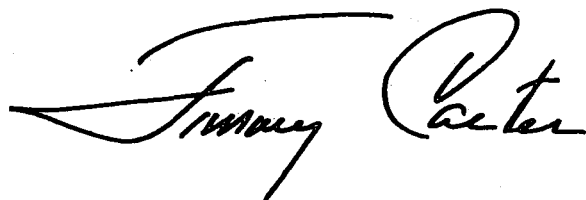
1. Projects should have net economic benefits (direct B/C ratio greater than 1 to 1) unless there are environmental benefits which clearly more than compensate for any economic deficit. Net adverse environmental consequences should be significantly outweighed by economic benefits. Generally, projects with higher B/C ratios and fewer adverse environmental consequences will be given priority within the limits of available funds.
2. Projects should have widely distributed benefits.

-5-

3. Projects should stress water conservation and appropriate non-structural measures.
4. Projects should have no significant safety problems involving design, construction or operation.
5. There should be evidence of active public support including support by State and local officials.
6. Projects will be given expedited consideration where State governments assume a share of costs over and above existing cost-sharing.
7. There should be no significant international or intergovernmental problems .
8. Where vendible outputs are involved preference should be given to projects which provide for greater recovery of Federal and State costs, consistent with project purposes.
9. The project's problem assessment, environmental impacts, costs and benefits should be based on up-to-date conditions (planning should not be obsolete).
10. Projects should be in compliance with all relevant environmental statutes.
11. Funding for mitigation of fish and wildlife damages should be provided concurrently and proportionately with construction funding.

Implementation of criterion 6 should be as follows:

Agencies shall give expedited consideration in processing and recommending potential projects for new construction starts to those water resources projects (and separable features of projects already under construction) for which the involved States have made a legally binding commitment to share capital costs with the Federal government in accordance with the proposals for 10%/5% cost-sharing reform set out in the Message.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jimmy Carter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping "C" at the end.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY  
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION

SUBJECT: Environmental Quality and Water Resources Management

In my Water Resources Policy Reform Message of June 6, 1978, I emphasized the need for increased attention to environmental quality in several areas of water resource policy. Your agencies are directed to take the following actions.

Existing statutory environmental requirements

My Message stresses the need to ensure consistent application and effective enforcement of environmental protection statutes if their objectives are to be realized. More careful attention to meeting the requirements of these statutes must be an important element of all water-related planning and management decisions.

In order to accomplish this objective, I direct that the following actions be undertaken:

- Agencies with responsibility to implement environmental protection statutes shall review existing regulations, guidelines, and procedures and shall take the steps necessary (including where appropriate the development of new regulations, guidelines, or procedures) to ensure timely and effective compliance with these statutes. In particular the Secretary of the Interior in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce shall promulgate regulations by March 1, 1979 defining the requirements and procedures that must be met for fully complying

with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. The Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation shall similarly promulgate regulations by March 1, 1979 implementing the National Historic Preservation Act. Then, not later than three months after promulgation of such final regulations, Federal agencies with consultative responsibilities under the Acts shall publish for each Act separate procedures to be followed in implementing the regulations for each Act. These procedures shall be reviewed, and if consistent with the regulations, approved within 60 days by the Secretary of the Interior for the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act and by the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for the National Historic Preservation Act and shall be published in final form. These regulations shall include acceptable methods for determining adequate measures to prevent or to mitigate losses of fish, wildlife, historic, cultural and other resources protected by the Acts and procedures to ensure compliance of all projects not yet constructed with these laws and regulations.

- As part of their annual budget submissions, for each project in the planning or construction stage Federal agencies will submit to the Office of Management and Budget reports which demonstrate compliance with environmental protection statutes, such as the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Copies of these reports shall also be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior.
- In all project construction appropriation requests, agencies shall include designated funds for all environmental mitigation required for the project and shall require that mitigation funds be spent concurrently and proportionately with construction funds throughout the life of the project.

Groundwater Supply and Instream Flows -- Federal-State Cooperation

Groundwater supply problems can occur where Federally funded surface water projects are proposed for areas that have no effective State or local laws or procedures to control groundwater mining in the same area. As a result water from the Federal project can become a contributing factor to the continuation of groundwater depletion.

Instream flow problems can occur where Federal or other water programs do not adequately consider the need to leave water in the stream, thereby jeopardizing recreation, water quality, aesthetics, and fish and wildlife habitat.

The States have the principal responsibility for protection of instream flows and prevention of groundwater depletion. The Federal government also has important responsibilities:

- ° to reduce the extent to which Federal actions contribute to and exacerbate these problems;
- ° to exercise existing Federal authority, consistent with State laws, to remedy these problems;
- ° to cooperate affirmatively with States in developing programs to resolve these problems.

To this end, I direct your agencies to undertake the following actions:

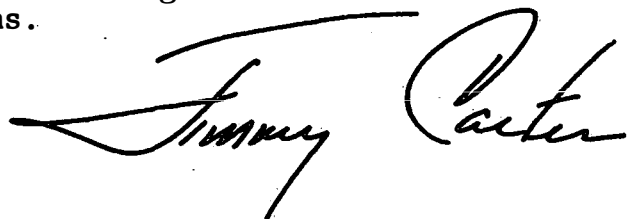
- During the planning of a water resources project and prior to requesting funds for construction of the project, the Federal planning agency shall determine whether any groundwater problems exist, whether and to what extent the Federal water resources projects will cause or contribute to groundwater problems, and what actions would avoid or minimize such groundwater problems. A report on this groundwater assessment shall be a part of the water project planning document. Federal agencies involved in constructing, maintaining and operating water resources projects shall initiate actions to work closely with State and local governments to seek resolution of groundwater problems.

-4-

- In cooperation with the States, Federal agencies shall improve, where possible, the operation and management of existing water resources projects to protect instream uses. While not interfering with State laws and responsibilities, Federal agencies shall set a strong example in recognizing and protecting legitimate instream flow needs. In order to develop effective operation and management techniques for protecting instream uses, your agencies shall submit by June 6, 1979 to the Secretary of the Interior, the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget a report on the techniques that were implemented and steps taken to meet this directive.
- In the planning stage, Federal agencies shall establish and provide for the streamflow necessary to maintain instream needs below proposed dams or other facilities. For existing water resources project legislation that now lacks provisions for maintaining instream flow, and where commitments and economic feasibility permit, federal agencies, working in cooperation with the states, shall develop legislative amendments to correct this situation. These amendments shall be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, the Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget by December 15, 1978.

In my Water Policy Message I also indicated that the Federal government would provide increased technical assistance to the States in a cooperative effort to maintain necessary instream flows and protect groundwater quality.

- You are therefore directed to include in your FY 1980 budget requests a plan for utilizing your existing authorities so as to assist States by providing technical assistance, water data, and information on instream flow and groundwater withdrawals. These data should be in a form useful to States for managing instream flow, groundwater, and safe drinking water and other water quality programs.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GENERAL SERVICES  
ADMINISTRATION

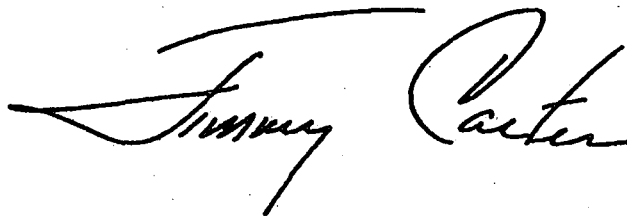
SUBJECT: Water Conservation at Federal Facilities

My Water Resources Policy Reform Message of June 6, 1978, emphasizes water conservation as a new national priority. I want Federal agencies to set an example for others by improving their efficiency in the use of water.

I am therefore directing that, in consultation with the Water Resources Council and affected agencies, the General Services Administration:

- review water use at Federal buildings and facilities under your jurisdiction;
- specify water conservation measures and establish specific standards and goals for water conservation at these buildings and facilities, in order to increase the efficiency of water use over the five-year period of 1979-1983.

Please submit a progress report on your efforts by October 30, 1978, and a full report on your compliance program by June 6, 1979, to the Secretary of the Interior who, with the assistance of the Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Management and Budget, will ensure implementation of this directive.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Jimmy" and the last name "Carter" clearly distinguishable.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Enhanced Federal-State Cooperation in Water Management

In my Water Policy Reform Message of June 6, 1978, I noted that the States should be the focal point for water resource management. To aid in accomplishing this objective, I have decided (1) to provide increased assistance to the States to establish water conservation technical assistance programs; (2) to increase existing State water planning programs; (3) to seek direct financial assistance from the States to share in the costs of Federal water projects; and (4) to establish a Task Force with Federal, State, and local government representation to help implement my water policy initiatives.

Water Conservation Technical Assistance to States

- In order to establish a water conservation technical assistance program, I am directing the Chairman of the Water Resources Council to prepare the necessary legislative proposal for this program which would make \$25 million available to States for technical assistance for water conservation. This program would provide funds on a matching basis to States using a formula which would provide equal shares to all States, and in some states additional funds based on population and consumption factors. States would be able to use these funds for (1) public education and information dissemination; (2) technical assistance; and (3) water exchanges. Expenditures of funds for hardware, construction and subsidies would be prohibited.

This legislative proposal should include provisions requiring the States to coordinate with local governments in the use of the funds, and should be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality by August 1, 1978.

### State Water Resources Planning Assistance

- In order to provide for more comprehensive water resource management planning, I direct that you prepare a budget request to raise the funding of the State grants program for water resources planning under Title III of P.L. 89-80 to \$25 million. The authority of this program is quite broad with the goal of improving the quality and effectiveness of State water resources planning. The increased planning assistance will assist Governors in developing a total water management capability. State water planning will integrate water management and implementation programs which emphasize water conservation and which are tailored to each State's needs, including assessment of water delivery system rehabilitation needs and development of programs to protect and manage groundwater and instream flows.

This program will be administered in accordance with criteria established by WRC and in conjunction with the matching grants program for implementing water conservation technical assistance programs described above. The criteria for administering the program will be developed in consultation with the Members of and Observers to the Water Resources Council, and are to be completed by June 6, 1979.

### Cost Sharing Improvements

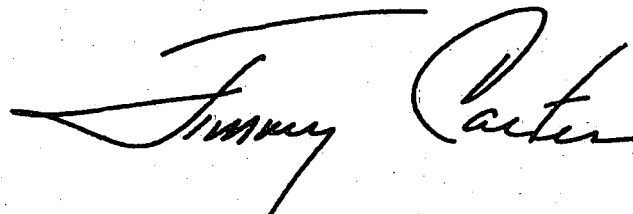
The decision I have made with respect to the sharing of the costs of Federal water projects will accomplish, among other things, two goals I consider to be extremely important: (1) involving the States more heavily in water project decisions; and (2) eliminating some of the conflicting rules governing cost sharing -- especially with regard to structural and nonstructural flood damage reduction measures.

In order to carry out this decision, you are hereby directed to prepare with respect to the programs of the Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, and TVA, whatever rules, procedures, guidelines or legislation are necessary to accomplish the following for projects not yet authorized by law:

-3-

- Require that States provide a legally binding commitment to contribute a 10% cash share of the construction costs associated with vendible outputs of water projects within their borders plus 5% of the cost of other project purposes (in-kind contributions not allowed). (Vendible outputs are defined as those water supply, irrigation, power, and recreation benefits of projects for which the Federal government receives revenues from project beneficiaries under present policies.) The States' cash contribution is to be paid concurrently and proportionately with the Federal contractual obligation for project construction and is in addition to any contribution now required of project sponsors or beneficiaries;
- Provide for the sharing of revenues from vendible outputs between the Federal government and the States in proportion to their respective investments;
- Include an annual project-by-project "cap" on State contributions of 1/4 of 1% of a State's general revenues; and
- Provide that for multistate projects, the total States' share will be computed by determining contributions from benefiting States; a State refusing to participate could thus not "veto" a project because other States could make up the difference.

You are further directed to prepare whatever legislation is necessary to modify existing cost-sharing rules so as to require, in addition to the cost-sharing requirements covered above, a standard 20% nonfederal contribution for structural and nonstructural Federal flood damage reduction measures. This requirement would apply to all Federal agencies which provide flood protection benefits as project purposes. The 20% contribution may include any combination of cash and in-kind contributions (e.g., land, easements, rights-of-way). This proposed legislation should be submitted to the Office of Management and Budget by August 1, 1978.





THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

SUBJECT: Improvements in Soil Conservation Service Programs

During the past year a number of administrative steps have been initiated by the Agriculture Department to reduce the adverse environmental impacts and improve the soil conservation functions of the Soil Conservation Service watershed programs. These include a review of inactive or controversial projects to determine whether termination or modification is appropriate, joint adoption with the Fish and Wildlife Service of Channel Modification Guidelines which have been published in the Federal Register, and a requirement that at least 50% of specified land treatment measures be in place before dam construction begins.

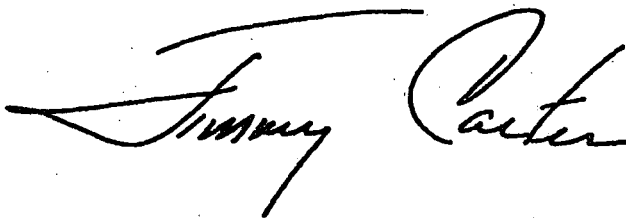
As I indicated in my June 6, 1978, Message on Water Resources Policy Reform, a number of steps should be taken to increase the effectiveness of these progressive actions and of the SCS watershed program generally. Accordingly, I am directing you to require the following additional actions by the Soil Conservation Service:

- The SCS is to strictly apply the recently-adopted stream channel modification guidelines, and to continue working with the Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure full implementation of these guidelines;
- The SCS is to assess whether the stream channelization guidelines should be converted to binding regulations and to prepare by September 30, 1978 a final report providing recommendations and supporting data;

-2-

- In planning watershed projects, SCS officials shall seek further acceleration of land treatment measures prior to funding of structural measures; SCS is to use available funds to share in the costs of land treatment measures which directly contribute to control of soil erosion or water pollution; and
- The SCS shall establish requirements for periodic post-project monitoring to ensure implementation of land treatment and operation and maintenance activities specified in the watershed project work plan and to provide information helpful in improving the design of future projects.

Please provide a report by September 30, 1978, indicating the manner in which compliance with these directives was accomplished, to the Secretary of the Interior who, with the assistance of the Office of Management and Budget and the Council on Environmental Quality, will ensure implementation of this directive.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

Landon Butler

Phil Wise                      Fran Voorde

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

MEETING WITH GEORGE MEANY

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION  
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
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	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
X	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
X	VOORDE
	WARREN
X	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Landon said the Wednesday morning meeting has been postponed....but that it still would be helpful/important for you to make the call.

(Don't know when the meeting will be rescheduled) (but the call would still be timely)

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*He wants to  
meet with me  
after the trip*

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: LONDON BUTLER *LB*  
DATE: JULY 10, 1978  
SUBJECT: CONVERSATION WITH GEORGE MEANY

I recommend that you call George Meany sometime before Tuesday night to discuss the status of labor law reform legislation.

There has been absolutely no movement among Senators opposed to the bill. As a result, the Senate Human Resources Committee may submit a revised bill that is so completely diluted that the AFL-CIO will decide to walk away from the whole debate.

The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO is meeting on Wednesday to decide what labor's next step should be.

It is important that you talk to Mr. Meany before that meeting. The labor movement, publicly and privately, is giving the Administration high marks for its effort on behalf of labor law reform, and Mr. Meany has personally praised you. A call from you to Mr. Meany would reinforce the good will that now prevails; Mr. Meany almost certainly will report to the Executive Council on his conversation with you.

Hamilton and Frank agree that you should make the call to Meany.

TALKING POINTS

- You share with Mr. Meany bitter disappointment over the failure of the Senate to pass the moderate package you proposed.
- You are appalled by the magnitude of the opposition's anti-labor activities and by the misrepresentations and exaggerations that characterized their effort.
- You know that the Executive Council is meeting on Wednesday, and you want Mr. Meany and the Council to know of your wish to stay in close contact as legislative decisions are made. The Administration will not make any decisions on labor law reform without consulting the AFL-CIO.

9:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

②

MEETING WITH CONGRESSMEN ON TURKEY/GREECE

Wednesday, July 12  
9:00 a.m. (about 20 minutes)  
State Dining Room

From: Frank Moore *S.M.*

I. PURPOSE

- A. Background: This is the third of our series of breakfast meetings with uncommitted Congressmen.

This group is composed of approximately 35 Democrats and 20 Republicans. It is a mixture of those leaning for, leaning against, and uncommitted.

This group may be more hostile than the earlier two. For instance, we have just learned that Congressman Corcoran (R-Ill.) is sending a Dear Colleague to all the Republicans asking them to join him in signing a letter to you complaining of (1) your failure to get the Democratic leadership to support your position; (2) your "cynical" use of the Cyprus issue in the '76 campaign; (3) the failure of the Turks to produce visible movement on Cyprus. He is also urging them not to lift the embargo until the Turkish position has changed.

When you enter, the group will have been briefed for 30 minutes by Secretary Brown, Warren Christopher, Clark Clifford, and General Jones. Ambassador Spiers is present to respond to questions.

B. Participants:

Rep Douglas Applegate (R-N.Dakota)  
Rep Les AuCoin (D-Oregon)  
Rep D. Douglas Barnard (D-Georgia)  
Rep Robert Bauman (R-Maryland)  
Rep Berkley Bedell (D-Iowa)  
Rep David Bonior (D-Michigan)  
Rep Bruce Caputo (R-N.Y.)  
Rep Shirley Chisolm (D-N.Y.)  
Rep Don Clausen (R-Cal.)  
Rep Thomas Corcoran (R-Ill.)

Rep Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.)  
 Rep Robert Dornan (R-Cal.)  
 Rep Joseph Fisher (D-Virginia)  
 Rep Harold Ford (D-Tenn.)  
 Rep Henry González (D-Texas)  
 Rep Albert Gore (D-Tenn.)  
 Rep William Green (R-N.Y.)  
 Rep James Hanley (D-N.Y.)  
 Rep Thomas Harkin (D-Iowa)  
 Rep Margaret Heckler (R-Mass.)  
 Rep Cecil Heftel (D-Hawaii)  
 Rep Kenneth Holland (D-S.C.)  
 Rep Marjorie Holt (R-Maryland)  
 Rep Carroll Hubbard (D-Kentucky)  
 Rep William Hughes (D-N.J.)  
 Rep Richard Kelly (R-Florida)  
 Rep John Krebs (D-Cal.)  
 Rep James Leach (R-Iowa)  
 Rep K. Gunn McKay (D-Utah)  
 Rep Stewart McKinney (R-Conn.)  
 Rep Edward Markey (D-Mass.)  
 Rep Ron Marlenee (R-Montana)  
 Rep James Martin (R-N.C.)  
 Rep Dawson Mathis (D-Georgia)  
 Rep Austin Murphy (D-Pa.)  
 Rep John Murphy (D-N.Y.)  
 Rep Gary Myers (R-Pa.)  
 Rep Richard Nolan (D-Minn.)  
 Rep James Oberstar ((D-Minn.)  
 Rep David Obey (D-Wis.)  
 Rep Claude Pepper (D-Florida)  
 Rep Larry Pressler (R-S.Dakota)  
 Rep Ralph Regula (R-Ohio)  
 Rep Frederick Richmond ((D.N.Y.)  
 Rep Teno Roncalio (D-Wyoming)  
 Rep Ronald Sarasin (D-Conn.)  
 Rep John Seiberling (D-Ohio)  
 Rep Paul Simon (D-Ill.)  
 Rep Neal Smith (D-Iowa)  
 Rep Tom Steed (D-Okla.)  
 Rep Louis Stokes (D-Ohio)  
 Rep James Guy Tucker (D-Arkansas)  
 Rep Guy Vander Jagt (R-Michigan)  
 Rep Jamie Whitten (D-Miss.)  
 Rep Chalmers Wylie (R-Ohio)

Invited but not yet responded:

Rep Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii)  
 Rep Bob Stump (D-Arizona)



Secretary Brown, Deputy Secretary Christopher, Clark Clifford, General Jones, and Ambassador Spiers available to answer questions.

State: Nelson Ledsky

WH/NSC Staff: Bob Beckel, Jim Free, Bill Cable, Madeleine Albright, Paul Henze

C. Press Plan: White House photographer

### III. TALKING POINTS

1. The Eastern Mediterranean initiative is the most immediate and urgent foreign policy priority on the current legislative agenda.
2. The proposals are designed to break the impasse which is (a) frustrating progress on the Cyprus problem; (b) straining relations with two valued allies, Greece and Turkey, and (c) contributing to the serious deterioration of U.S. and NATO security interests in the Eastern Mediterranean.
3. Actions of this Turkish Government since January have convinced me of its sincerity. They have also convinced our European allies. As a matter of fact, Senator Byrd, who has just returned from a trip to NATO headquarters on my behalf, reported that all our allies with whom he spoke told him of the need to lift the embargo. Under these circumstances, the embargo imposed on Turkey in 1975 is an impediment rather than an aid to our search for solutions in the Eastern Mediterranean.
4. Especially in this time of uncertainty over Soviet intentions, we need a strong, democratic, reliable Turkey at the southern flank of NATO. We need a Turkey working with Greece. The present Turkish Government wants to be that kind of ally. Its current leaders want to bring about social and economic progress and maintain a democratic, Western orientation for Turkey. They also want to settle the Cyprus problem and the more direct bilateral Greek-Turkish issues.

5. Although the Turks have not fully responded to all our suggestions, it is fair to say that they have been quite forthcoming in the last few weeks:
  - a. Over the weekend they withdrew 2 battalions of troops (1,250) from Cyprus.
  - b. They have indicated their willingness to work out arrangements for the return of refugees to Verosha, and they have recently indicated a willingness to reopen Nicosia airport.
  - c. They have made clear that their positions on refugees, territory, and form of government are only starting points for negotiations and are not rigid.
6. At the first breakfast, Congressman Sawyer (R-Mich.) asked about U.S. citizens in prison in Turkey and said that he would offer an amendment delaying the lifting of the embargo until the Turks agreed to negotiate a treaty such as the one with the Mexican Government. Subsequently, he circulated a Dear Colleague on this issue. You can report to this group that the U.S. and Turkey have agreed to commence negotiations at an early date on a prisoner transfer treaty, providing for the return of citizens imprisoned in one state to their own country to serve out the remainder of the sentences imposed. (Sawyer apparently is still not satisfied because he thinks the three prisoners in question should be released. Nevertheless, it does show Turkish willingness to negotiate on outstanding issues.)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

Tim Kraft

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

WEEKLY CALLS

3603

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION  
FYI

	ADMIN CONFID
	CONFIDENTIAL
	SECRET
	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	COSTANZA
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
7/9/78

Mr. President:

Only three calls this week  
due to your departure on Thursday  
for Germany.

TK

Tim - Give me  
a list of other calls  
made already by VP,  
Rosalynn, Ham etc as  
per my memo to  
you

J

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

LABOR LAW REFORM

3602

		FOR STAFFING
		FOR INFORMATION
		FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
		LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
		IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
		NO DEADLINE
		LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION  
FYI

		ADMIN CONFID
		CONFIDENTIAL
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		EYES ONLY

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		LIPSHUTZ
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		POWELL
		WATSON
		WEXLER
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		WARREN
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		BLUMENTHAL
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		KREPS
		MARSHALL
		SCHLESINGER
		STRAUSS
		VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 10, 1978

ok  
C  
/

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *FM*  
BOB THOMSON *B.T.*  
NIK EDES (Labor CL) *NE*

SUBJECT: LABOR LAW REFORM

We have been informed by Senator Williams' Human Resources Committee staff that they are preparing a "bare bones" labor law reform bill which might be reported by the Committee for Senate floor action. The proposed bill would delete key provisions of the original bill relating to expansion of the NLRB from 5 to 7 members, election time limits, equal access, debarment of flagrant and willful labor law violators, the "make whole" remedy in cases of refusal to bargain in good faith, and organization of guards by certain international unions. The proposed bill would retain the provisions relating to back pay and injunctions in discriminatory discharge cases, self-enforcing NLRB orders, stranger picketing and religious objectors. The proposed bill would also provide for mandatory injunctions in refusal to bargain cases (instead of the "make whole" remedy) and it would establish civil penalties up to \$100,000 (instead of debarment) where a court finds that there have been flagrant and willful violations of the labor laws.

Both the AFL-CIO and the UAW are aware of this new proposal and they are vehemently opposed to it. They believe that the proposal effectively guts the bill and that it would be better to wait until next year. To our knowledge, Senator Byrd is not personally aware of the proposal, but Senator Williams may raise it with him soon.

It is possible that Senator Byrd may call you about this new proposal. He may seek your support and assistance to convince organized labor to go along with the bill.

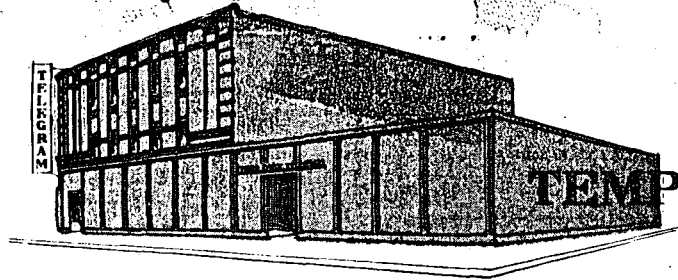
he has  
not

If Senator Byrd should talk with you about the Williams proposal, we recommend that you indicate your desire to consult with Secretary Marshall and others (e.g., George Meany) before you make a final judgment. We recommend this course of action for the following reasons:



- 1) If organized labor opposes this proposal, there will be no advantage to supporting it.
- 2) Organized labor's opposition will certainly mean that the bill will die in the House and you will have supported a losing proposition in any event.
- 3) The Administration and organized labor might have an improved chance at a better bill in the next Congress, and Senate passage of a weak bill this year may make it more difficult to strengthen the legislation next year.
- 4) A delay in responding to Senator Byrd will give you a better opportunity to work out a final strategy with labor and, thus, keep their support of your action on this matter.

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes



done  
J

## TEMPLE DAILY TELEGRAM

P. O. BOX 868 TEMPLE, TEXAS 76501  
PUBLISHED DAILY AND SUNDAY BY BELL PUBLISHING COMPANY

July 10, 1978

Mr. Joseph L. Powell  
Press Secretary to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jody:

In the interest of time, I am bringing this letter with me and will have it delivered to the White House, since I will be at the Hotel Washington on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 11 and 12.

While I am in the city, I hope that I can call you and set up a brief visit with you to thank you for your past favors and communications to me. I hesitate to even think about trying to shake hands with the President with all the pressures that he has on him, and the same may apply to you too, as you are so close to him. At any rate, I will try to get through to you Tuesday afternoon.

L

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Frank W. Mayborn'.

Frank W. Mayborn  
Editor and Publisher

FWM:ew

Enclosure

11:45

7/12/78

3486

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

Jim McIntyre  
Hugh Carter

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been given to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Bob Linder



**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**

**OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET**

**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503**

**JUL 7 1978**

**MEMORANDUM FOR:**

**THE PRESIDENT**

**FROM:**

**James T. McIntyre, Jr.** *J. McIntyre*

**SUBJECT:**

**Allocation to the Council on Wage  
and Price Stability**

Attached for your consideration is an allocation in the amount of \$58,000 from the appropriation "Unanticipated Needs" to support Bob Strauss in his capacity as Special Counselor on Inflation.

The four-person support staff for Strauss would consist of two professional consultants and two administrative persons. The senior consultant would be funded by the White House. The remainder of the staff as well as administrative expenses would be funded by this proposed allocation to the Council on Wage and Price Stability. The allocation would be effective as of June 1, 1978.

**RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended that you sign the attached allocation of funds.

**Attachment**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE HONORABLE BARRY F. BOSWORTH  
Director  
Council on Wage and Price Stability

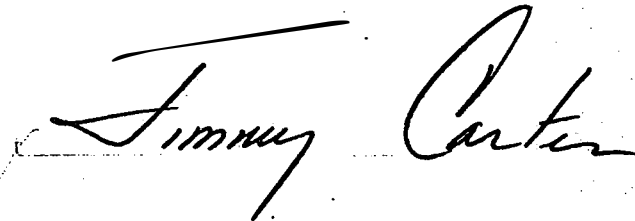
SUBJECT: Allocation to the Council on Wage  
and Price Stability

Pursuant to the authority in the Executive Office  
Appropriations Act, 1978, I hereby allocate from  
the appropriation "Unanticipated Needs":

<u>To</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Council on Wage and Price Stability	\$58,000

for necessary expenses incurred since June 1, 1978  
for activities of the Special Counselor on Inflation.

I hereby determine that this allocation is to meet  
unanticipated needs for an emergency affecting the  
national interest.

Jimmy Carter

ID 783489

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 07 JUL 78

FOR ACTION: RICHARD HARDEN

HUGH CARTER

*concur*

*- attached concur*

INFO ONLY: STU EIZENSTAT

BOB LIPSHUTZ

SUBJECT: MCINTYRE MEMO RE ALLOCATION TO THE COUNCIL ON WAGE  
AN PRICE STABILITY

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1200 PM MONDAY 10 JUL 78 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: ( ) I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

WASHINGTON

DATE: 07 JUL 78

FOR ACTION: RICHARD HARDEN

HUGH CARTER  
                    

INFO ONLY: STU EIZENSTAT

BOB LIPSHUTZ

SUBJECT: MCINTYRE MEMO RE ALLOCATION TO THE COUNCIL ON WAGE  
AN PRICE STABILITY

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHE ON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1200 PM MONDAY 10 JUL 78 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: ☒ I CONCUR. ☐ NO COMMENT. ☐ HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

*The White House has the funds to support  
the senior consultant through September 30, 1978.  
Jim McIntyre and I have agreed that any  
funds for him/her past that date would  
have to come from ~~som~~ elsewhere.*

ID 783489

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: 07 JUL 78

FOR ACTION: RICHARD HARDEN

HUGH CARTER

INFO ONLY: STU EIZENSTAT

BOB LIPSHUTZ

SUBJECT: MCINTYRE MEMO RE ALLOCATION TO THE COUNCIL ON WAGE  
AN PRICE STABILITY

+++++  
+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +  
+ BY: 1200 PM MONDAY 10 JUL 78 +  
+++++

ACTION REQUESTED:

STAFF RESPONSE: ☒ I CONCUR. ( ) NO COMMENT. ( ) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

*Edm Hard*



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 11, 1978

MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVE MO UDALL  
ON CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Wednesday, July 12, 1978  
7:45 a.m. (15 minutes)  
Oval Office

From: Frank Moore  
Stu Eizenstat  
Alan Campbell

I. Purpose

To thank Udall for his leadership and to emphasize the importance you attach to our position on labor relations in the Civil Service Reform Bill.

II. Background

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will be taking up the Labor Relations Title (Title VII) of the Civil Service reform bill within the next week. This will be a precarious moment for the effort. The strong labor supporters on the committee, primarily Bill Ford, will push to "strengthen" substantially the labor relations section. If they are wholly unsuccessful they may decide to try and kill the bill. We do not wish to concede damaging amendments on the labor relations issue, however, because such a move would alienate needed Republican and moderate Democratic support.

III. Talking Points - Major Issues

A. Introductory

1. I know that you have been doing a superb job leading the effort on behalf of the Civil Service Reform bill, and I want you to know how deeply I appreciate this effort.

2. I understand that the Labor Relations Title will be considered by the Committee over the next several days, and I wanted to talk to you about your ideas on how this should be handled.

3. I know that resolution of this issue will have a critical impact on the rest of the bill.

4. This can be a major victory for a Democratic administration and a Democratic Congress.

B. The Labor Relations Title.

1. I thought I gave a great deal when I proposed the Labor Relations Title. As you know, the Title provided a statutory base for the Executive Order which governs labor-management relations, an independent Federal labor relations authority, and an expanded arbitration procedure. AFGE and the AFL-CIO gave us support in return for these proposals.

2. I know the Committee Print goes much further than our proposals, including things like an agency shop and a wide expansion in the scope of collective bargaining. I do not think this is good policy for the public sector. Furthermore, I believe it is in conflict with the present mood of Congress, and the American people. If adopted, it could give Republicans a fine excuse to let the bill die.

3. I know that Bill Ford is playing a leading role on this labor-relations issue. Originally he told Scotty Campbell that if we were not to try to substitute totally our Title VII for the Committee Print, but instead try to change the Committee Print by amendment, he would not oppose the Civil Service Reform bill. I understand that he is preparing some new proposals. We will review these proposals. We can be somewhat flexible on a small number of points -- more assistance to unions to defray legitimate representation costs, for example.

C. Need for Mo Udall's help:

1. I hope it is possible for you to talk to Ford and encourage him to reach an agreement with Scotty, within these reasonable but tight boundaries, in return for reporting the bill out of Committee and non-opposition on the floor.
2. Consistent with our concerns about the legislative substance, no matter what the outcome of the discussions with Ford over the next few days, it is our intention to follow your lead in getting the bill to the floor.
3. While I know you may need flexibility in order to report a bill out of the Committee that has Ford's blessing, I want you to know how strongly I feel about the difficulties we will have on the floor and the problem I will have in signing the bill if it goes much beyond what we have already proposed. I hope that you will be able to help us to "clean up" any problems with the labor section.
4. My concern is that the legislation which reaches my desk be consistent with my original proposals. Please continue working with Scotty, Stu, and Frank.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
July 12, 1978

The Vice President

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Stu Eizenstat  
Frank Moore  
Jim McIntyre

RE: SEN. MAGNUSON -- RENEGOTIATION  
BOARD

3604

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION  
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	CONFIDENTIAL
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	EYES ONLY

	VICE PRESIDENT
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	KRAFT
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	MOORE
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	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	RAFSHOON
	SCHNEIDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

	ADAMS
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	BERGLAND
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	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

OMB recommends against sending a personal letter to the Senator at this time. OMB is already sending a letter to Sens. Magnuson and Proxmire and to Cong. Minish on the subject of the Renegotiation Board. OMB also believes that there are many other issues involving Magnuson that are of higher Presidential priority.

Congressional Liaison has no comment.

Rick/Bill

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 5, 1978

*Fritz-*  
*Call May 89*  
*J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*  
SUBJECT: Letter to Magnuson Concerning the  
Renegotiation Board

Both the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee and the House Appropriations Committee have voted to cut off funds for the Renegotiation Board as of March 31, 1979. If we are to have any chance of winning reauthorization of the Board we need at least a one year lease on the Board's life.

In light of your unsuccessful call to Cranston, our best hope appears to be a letter appealing to Magnuson to extend the life of the Board. Goodwin Chase and I recommend that you sign this letter.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To Chairman Warren Magnuson

As you know, I continue to believe that we need a strong and active Renegotiation Board to review defense contracts. Recent actions by the House Appropriations Committee and by the Subcommittee of your Appropriations Committee have limited the Board to only six months funding.

I do not believe that this action is justified. In this regard I have requested Jim McIntyre to provide you with substantive reasons why the Board should be funded for a full year.

Considering the urgency of this matter, I would appreciate your Appropriations Committee reconsidering the recommendation of the Subcommittee that the Board be funded for only six months.

Sincerely,

---

The Honorable Warren G. Magnuson  
Chairman  
Committee on Appropriations  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510



THE WHITE HOUSE

Honorable Warren G. Magnuson  
Chairman  
Committee on Appropriations  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: July 6, 1978

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Jim McIntyre - attached  
Frank Moore ne

FOR INFORMATION:

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Eizenstat memo re Letter to Magnuson concerning the  
Renegotiation Board

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED  
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 PM

DAY: Saturday

DATE: July 8, 1978

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

3478

5<sup>20</sup> pm 7/9  
Mauri Gordon / ONTB

ONTB is already sending a letter to  
Sen. Magnuson - Proxmire and Long  
Minick on the subject of the Renegotiation  
Bd. ONTB is coming AGAINST a personal  
request from the President to Magnuson  
on this since we believe many other  
issues involving Magnuson are of higher  
Presidential priority.

7/10

Hold - see reply letter - This  
won't still not change ONTB  
position.

1/10  
1/10

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

To Chairman Warren G. Magnuson

As you know, I continue to believe that we need a strong and active Renegotiation Board to review defense contracts. Recent action by the House Appropriations Committee and by your Subcommittee have limited the Board to only six months funding.

I do not believe that this action is justified. In this regard I have requested Jim McIntyre to provide you with substantive reasons why the Board should be funded for a full year.

Considering the urgency of this matter, I would indeed appreciate your Appropriations Committee reconsidering the recommendation of the Subcommittee that the Board be funded for only six months.

Sincerely,

Honorable Warren G. Magnuson  
Chairman  
Committee on Appropriations  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20515

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 12, 1978

The Vice President

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson  
LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
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	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
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	NO DEADLINE
	LAST DAY FOR ACTION -

ACTION  
FYI

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	CONFIDENTIAL
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	EYES ONLY

✓	VICE PRESIDENT
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	BERGLAND
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	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

July 11, 1978

*Fritz:*

*Emphasize \**

*also X*

*J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

THE VICE PRESIDENT *wh*  
HAMILTON JORDAN *ND*  
FRANK MOORE *FM*  
STUART EIZENSTAT *Shy*  
ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *LB*

The following are our recommendations regarding 1978 legislative priorities for discussion with the Leadership tomorrow or Thursday.

Highest Priority Legislation

- \* Energy Bill
- \* Tax Bill
- Supplemental Fiscal Assistance
- \* Foreign Military Assistance Bill: \* Turkish Arms Embargo;  
Korean FMS Credits; and FMS Credits for Lebanon
- \* Hospital Cost Containment
- \* Airline Deregulation
- \* Civil Service Reform
- Department of Education
- New York City Financing
- Labor Intensive Public Works
- \* Alaska D-2 Lands
- Lobby Reform
- Labor Law Reform
- Humphrey Hawkins
- Wiretap Bill

In addition we believe that it would be desirable to advise the Leadership that as we proceed toward conclusion of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations a simple amendment to the Trade Act will be necessary to permit time for Congressional consideration of the overall MTN agreements and legislation early next session.

Memorandum for the President  
July 11, 1978  
Page 2

Attached at Tab A you will find a copy of the previous legislative priorities memorandum which was forwarded to you on April 24th. The following is a brief discussion of the major deletions from that list:

1. Middle East Arms Sales. Approved by the Congress.
2. Higher Education Legislation (Middle Income Student Assistance). In the judgment of your policy and Congressional advisors the same purposes can largely be accomplished by simple appropriations. While the bill may yet pass it need not be a high priority.
3. Ethics Legislation. This is a sensitive issue for Speaker O'Neill, who wants a bill and will try his best to pass one if it is possible. Our latest assessment indicates that the chances are slim.
4. Emergency Farm Credit. Congressional action on this bill is virtually complete.
5. Welfare Reform. We think there is no chance that the Congress will be able to act on a major welfare bill this year.
6. Waterway User Fees. In view of the Senate's action, we think this bill no longer qualifies as a high Administration priority.
7. Federal Elections Commission Legislation. This bill will pass but we do not believe it qualifies among the highest legislative priorities.
8. International Financial Institutions. This issue is discussed under the Foreign Assistance Appropriation in the section on problem legislation which appears below.
9. OCS Lease Reform. This bill will pass. While important, your advisors believe that it does not require high level attention.
10. Criminal Code Reform. In our view, this legislation is dead for the session.
11. CETA Extension. This bill is moving well and should not need special attention.
12. Highway and Mass Transit Bill. Discussed under problem legislation below.



13. Civil Rights Reorganization. Approved.
14. Child Welfare Reform. Because the bill (H.R.7200) in its present form contains many objectionable provisions (discussed under the problem legislation section below), your advisors do not believe that this legislation qualifies among the top priorities.
15. D.C. Voting Representation. While Senator Kennedy is pressing for a time agreement, the chances are still doubtful that the Senate can act on this measure this year.
16. White House Authorization. This bill is moving along and no longer requires special attention.
17. Child Health Assessment Program. The chances for Congressional action this year are doubtful. We do not think the bill ranks among the highest legislative priorities for the remainder of this year.
18. Public Broadcasting. In view of the tight legislative timetable, we do not feel this measure is of sufficient importance to be listed among your highest priorities.
19. Tarapur Reactor/Heavy Water for India. The period for Congressional veto will expire on July 15th. No problems are anticipated.

The following is a list of problem bills, which we believe should be flagged during the discussion with the Leadership.

1. Defense Authorization and Appropriations
  - Nuclear Carrier
  - \$2.5 billion in excessive spending
2. Agriculture Appropriations
  - \$400 million over budget
  - mandated personnel levels in excess of needs
3. Highway and Mass Transit Bill
  - Excessive spending levels
4. Labor-HEW Appropriations
  - Must hold within budget
5. Foreign Aid Appropriations
  - Need to restore budget levels and ensure financing for IFI's

Memorandum for the President

July 11, 1978

Page 4

6. Public Works Appropriation
  - \$1.4 billion over budget on a fully funded basis
  - includes 8 projects proposed by the President for deletion, plus 47 new starts not included in the Administration's budget
7. Omnibus Parks Bill
  - Excessive spending levels
8. Treasury Appropriations Bill
  - Must remove Dole Amendment terminating the President's authority to impose oil import fees
9. H.R. 7200
  - Excessive spending and punitive welfare provisions
10. Tuition Tax Credit Legislation
  - Strong objections on budgetary policy and Constitutional grounds
11. Postal Reform Legislation
  - House bill includes no limits on Federal postal system expenditures
12. Vocation Rehabilitation Act
  - Imposes restrictions on Executive Branch control of the Rehabilitation Services Administration and restrictions on states' ability to consolidate rehabilitation services into Human Services Administrations.
13. Foreign Relations Authorization
  - Allows pension payments based on highest single year, rather than the government-wide standard of the highest three years
14. Public Works Authorization/Locks and Dam 26
  - Contains excessive authorization levels, unsound new projects
  - Does not include satisfactory provisions for capital cost recovery for future navigation projects.

TAB A

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: 1978 LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

The following recommendations are the product of a joint review by Stuart Eizenstat, NSC, OMB, Frank Moore and me of the 1978 Congressional Session. Representatives of Hamilton and Jody took part in this review.

We are agreed that the list transmitted to the Speaker and the Majority Leader should be longer than the 8 - 10 items requested at the Leadership Breakfast, but that your designee (Frank Moore) should privately mark the 10 items that are the toughest and most important elements of your program. By communicating privately your highest priorities as part of a longer list, we believe it will be possible to include a number of initiatives that are politically popular and likely to be passed by the Congress even without a strong push from the Administration.

Category A -- Toughest and Most Important Items on Which Action Must be Completed During the Current Congressional Session

Energy Bill  
Tax Reform/Relief Package  
Civil Service Reform  
Airline Deregulation  
Hospital Cost Containment  
Mideast Arms Sales  
Turkish Arms Embargo  
Labor Law Reform  
Department of Education  
Urban Policy: Supplemental Fiscal Assistance and Targeted Employment Tax Credit

Category B -- Priority Items on Which Action Should be Completed During the Current Congressional Session

Other Components of Urban Policy  
Korean FMS Credits  
Elementary and Secondary Education Legislation  
Higher Education Legislation  
Postal Reform Legislation  
Wiretap Legislation  
Lobby Reform Legislation  
Ethics Legislation  
Emergency Farm Credit Bill  
CETA Extension  
Humphrey-Hawkins Bill  
New York City Seasonal Loan  
Welfare Reform Legislation  
Waterway User Fees Legislation  
International Financial Institutions Legislation  
Highway and Mass Transit Act  
Federal Elections Commission Legislation  
OCS Lease Reform  
Criminal Code Reform  
Child Welfare Reform Proposals  
Constitutional Amendment: D.C. Voting Representation  
Alaska D-2 Lands  
White House Authorization  
Child Health Assessment Proposal  
Public Broadcasting  
Civil Rights Reorganization  
Tarapur Reactor/Heavy Water for India

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Thursday - July 13, 1978

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7:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.  
7:45 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.  
8:35 Departure Statement/Trip to Germany - South Grounds.  
8:40 Helicopter departs South Grounds en route Andrews AFB.  
9:00 Air Force One departs Andrews AFB en route Bonn, Germany.